



Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three and nine month periods ended

September 30, 2023 and 2022

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements (the "**Interim Financial Statements**") of CGX Energy Inc. (the "**Company**") are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

The Unaudited Interim Financial Statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with International Accounting Standards 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' ("**IAS 34**") using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**"). Accordingly, these Interim Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with our most recent annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 (the "**2022 Annual Financial Statements**"). Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the Interim Financial Statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality.

Management has established systems of internal control over the financial reporting process, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the Interim Financial Statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the Interim Financial Statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the Interim Financial Statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

Toronto, Canada

November 9, 2023

"Suresh Narine"

Suresh Narine
Executive Chairman and Executive Director
(Guyana)

"Daniel Sanchez"

Daniel Sanchez
Chief Financial Officer

CGX Energy Inc.

Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(US\$'s)

As at,	Notes	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	\$ 8,405,530	\$ 12,390,419
Trade receivables and other assets	6	346,014	7,114,286
Farm in partner receivable	9	—	5,518,818
Total current assets		8,751,544	25,023,523
Non-current			
Property, plant and equipment	7	19,926,886	18,028,479
Exploration and evaluation assets	8	64,234,991	49,955,896
Total non-current assets		84,161,877	67,984,375
Total assets		\$ 92,913,421	\$ 93,007,898
Liabilities			
Current			
Trade and other payables	10	\$ 26,239,528	\$ 27,665,449
Farm in partner payable	9	2,148,711	—
Total current liabilities		28,388,239	27,665,449
Non-current			
Other payables	9	266,000	—
Total non-current liabilities		266,000	—
Total liabilities		\$ 28,654,239	\$ 27,665,449
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	11	\$ 358,163,441	\$ 356,041,589
Reserve for share based payments	12	28,999,801	29,869,801
Accumulated deficit		(322,904,060)	(320,568,941)
Total shareholders' equity		64,259,182	65,342,449
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 92,913,421	\$ 93,007,898

Nature of operations and going concern uncertainty (note 1)

Commitments and contingencies (note 14)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors on November 9, 2023:

("Signed" Suresh Narine)

_____, Director

Suresh Narine

("Signed" Dennis Mills)

_____, Director

Dennis Mills

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Interim Financial Statements

CGX Energy Inc.

Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(US\$'s)

For the periods ended September 30,	Notes	Three months		Nine months	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
Operating expenses					
General and administrative		\$ 197,526	\$ 243,922	\$ 605,121	\$ 1,563,341
Management and consulting		271,589	633,821	2,238,897	1,732,893
Interest expense		143,001	1,955,860	424,340	4,594,168
Shareholder information		25,672	67,770	125,173	195,471
Professional fees		109,611	365,315	708,194	1,404,027
Share based (recovery) expense	11,12	(195,000)	81,000	95,000	607,000
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		(44,905)	(87,746)	37,481	54,021
Total operating expenses		\$ (507,494)	\$ (3,259,942)	\$ (4,234,206)	\$ (10,150,921)
Indirect revenue from farm in partner	9	47,728	36,639	1,899,087	176,764
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	8	—	(100,000)	—	(163,406)
Net loss and comprehensive loss		\$ (459,766)	\$ (3,323,303)	\$ (2,335,119)	\$ (10,137,563)
Loss per share					
Basic net loss per share		\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.03)
Diluted net loss per share		\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.03)
Weighted average number of shares (000's) – basic		338,549	334,509	338,119	334,509
Weighted average number of shares (000's) – diluted		338,549	334,509	338,119	334,509

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Interim Financial Statements

CGX Energy Inc.
Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(US\$'s)

	Share Capital		Reserves	Accumulated	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount	Share based payments	Deficit	
Balance at December 31, 2022	334,509,000	\$ 356,041,589	\$ 29,869,801	\$ (320,568,941)	\$ 65,342,449
Share based payments (Note 12)	–	–	95,000	–	95,000
Shares issued on exercise of options	4,040,000	1,156,852	–	–	1,156,852
Transfer of contributed surplus on exercise of options	–	965,000	(965,000)	–	–
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	–	–	–	(2,335,119)	(2,335,119)
Balance at September 30, 2023	338,549,000	358,163,441	28,999,801	(322,904,060)	64,259,182
Balance at December 31, 2021	334,509,000	\$ 356,041,589	\$ 28,133,000	\$ (310,550,720)	\$ 73,623,869
Share based payments (Note 12)	–	–	607,000	–	607,000
Equity portion of convertible loan (Note 9)	–	–	2,331,000	–	2,331,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	–	–	–	(10,137,563)	(10,137,563)
Balance at September 30, 2022	334,509,000	\$ 356,041,589	\$ 31,071,000	\$ (320,688,283)	\$ 66,424,306

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Interim Financial Statements

CGX Energy Inc.

Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

(US\$'s)

For the periods ended September 30,	Three months Ended		Nine months Ended	
Operating Activities	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net loss for the period	\$ (459,766)	\$ (3,323,303)	\$ (2,335,119)	\$ (10,137,563)
<u>Items not affecting cash:</u>				
Amortization	7	5,228	10,100	23,893
Impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditures	8	—	100,000	—
Share-based (recovery) expense	12	(195,000)	81,000	607,000
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)		32,865	(104,296)	14,189
Interest accretion on trade and other payables, loans, and convertible debentures payable to related party		143,001	1,234,674	424,340
Net change in non-cash working capital items:				
Trade receivables and other assets		(102,020)	(171,034)	232,670
Trade and other payables		(1,180,781)	(765,425)	551,701
Net cash used in operating activities		\$ (1,756,473)	\$ (2,938,284)	\$ (993,326)
Investing Activities				
Purchases of exploration and evaluation expenditures		—	(13,426,236)	(20,842)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(496,324)	(285,678)	(1,922,896)
Farm in partner advances		(2,267,978)	15,178,584	(2,223,353)
Net cash used in investing activities		\$ (2,764,302)	\$ 1,466,670	\$ (4,167,091)
Financing Activities				
Proceeds from convertible loan from related party	10	—	—	35,000,000
Transaction costs on convertible loan from related party		—	11,063	(76,765)
Proceeds from share options exercises		—	—	1,156,852
Net cash provided from financing activities		\$ —	\$ 11,063	\$ 1,156,852
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		\$ (4,520,775)	\$ (1,460,551)	\$ (4,003,565)
Effect of exchange rate changes		24,901	15,365	18,676
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		\$12,901,404	\$11,856,740	\$12,390,419
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		\$ 8,405,530	\$10,411,554	\$ 8,405,530

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Interim Financial Statements

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (US\$’s)
For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

GENERAL

CGX Energy Inc. (“CGX” or the “Company”) is incorporated under the laws of Ontario, Canada in 1998. The Company’s common shares (“Common Shares”) are listed and publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the trading symbol “OYL”. The Company’s head office is located at 333 Bay Street, Suite 2400, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2T6. Its principal business activities are petroleum and natural gas exploration offshore the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America (“Guyana”) and construction of a deepwater port on the Berbice river in Guyana.

The following table summarizes the Company’s subsidiaries, the location of their registered offices, and the Company’s percentage interest.

Company	Registered Office	Percentage of Interest (%)
CGX Resources Inc. (“CRI”)	Bahamas	100%
GCIE Holdings Limited (“GCIE Holding”)	Barbados	100%
Grand Canal Industrial Estates Inc. (“GCIE”) ¹	Guyana	100%
CGX Energy Management Corp. (“CGMC”)	United States	100%

1. Owned 100% by GCIE Holding

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern Uncertainty

The Company is in the process of exploring and evaluating petroleum and natural gas properties in the Guyana Suriname basin in South America and construction of a deepwater port on the Berbice river in Guyana. The business of petroleum and natural gas exploration involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that the Company’s exploration programs will result in profitable operations. In addition, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to secure the necessary financing to complete the deepwater port project or be able to operate it profitably. The amounts shown as exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition costs and are net of any impairment charges to date; these amounts are not necessarily representative of present or future cash flows. The recoverability of the Company’s exploration and evaluation expenditures is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable petroleum and natural gas reserves; securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties; the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete exploration, development and construction of processing facilities; obtaining certain government approvals and attaining profitable production or alternatively, upon the Company’s ability to farm-out its interest on an advantageous basis; all of which are uncertain.

The Company’s Petroleum Production Licence (“PPL”) title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, and non-compliance with regulatory, environmental and social requirements.

The Company has a history of operating losses and as at September 30, 2023 had a working capital deficiency of \$19,636,695 (December 31, 2022: \$2,641,926) and an accumulated deficit of \$322,904,060 (December 31, 2022: \$320,568,941). The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on securing additional required financing through issuing additional equity or debt instruments, securing a joint farm-out for its PPL, the sale of Company assets, or securing a partner for the deepwater port project. As a result and given the Company’s capital commitment requirements under the Company’s PPL outlined in Note 8, the Company does not have sufficient cash flow to meet its operating requirements for the 12 month period from the current date of its statement of financial

position. The Company has been successful in raising financing in the past, and believes in the viability of its strategy and that the actions presently being taken by management of CGX provide the best opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern, but there can be no assurances to that effect. As a result there exist material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These Interim Financial Statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the Interim Financial Statements. Such adjustments could be material. It is not possible to predict whether the Company will be able to raise adequate financing or to ultimately attain profitable levels of operations.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

These Interim Financial Statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with the IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

2.2 Basis of presentation

These Interim Financial Statements were authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company on November 9, 2023.

These Interim Financial Statements include only significant transactions and events occurring since the Company's last fiscal year end and are not fully inclusive of all matters required to be disclosed and should be read in conjunction with the 2022 Annual Financial Statements. In preparing these Interim Financial Statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied to the 2022 Interim Financial Statements.

2.3 Use of management estimates, judgments, and measurement uncertainty

The preparation of the Interim Financial Statements requires management of CGX to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as at the date of CGX's consolidated financial statements.

On an ongoing basis, Management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The most significant estimates and judgements relate to the valuation of exploration and evaluation expenditures, property, plant and equipment (“PP&E”), warrant liability, taxes, determination of cash generating units and impairment testing, functional currency, valuation of share-based payments, and contingencies. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are outlined below:

Exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) expenditures (Note 8) and PP&E (Note 7)

The application of the Company’s accounting policy for E&E expenditures requires judgement to determine whether it is probable that future economic benefits are likely, from either future exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of reserves and resources is itself an estimation process that requires varying degrees of uncertainty depending on how the resources are classified. These estimates directly impact when the Company capitalizes E&E expenditures as assets. The accounting policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances; in particular, whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available.

If any facts and circumstances indicate an E&E asset or PP&E is carried at more than its recoverable amount, the E&E asset or PP&E is impaired, and recognizing an impairment loss is required.

Functional currency

The determination of the Company's functional currency requires analyzing facts that are considered primary factors, and if the result is not conclusive, the secondary factors. The analysis requires the Company to apply significant judgment since primary and secondary factors may be mixed. In determining functional currency, the Company analyzed both the primary and secondary factors, including the currency of the Company's operating costs in Canada, United States and Guyana, and sources of financing. The functional currency of the Company and each of its subsidiaries is the US\$. The Interim Financial Statements are presented in US\$, which is the Company’s presentation currency.

Cash generating units and impairment testing

Cash generating units (“CGU’s”) are identified to be the exploration and evaluation licenses and the deep water port at Berbice, the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflows of other groups of assets. The determination of CGUs requires judgment in defining a group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. CGUs are determined by similar geological structure, shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, commodity type, similar exposure to market risks and materiality.

The Company monitors internal and external indicators of impairment relating to its properties, plant and equipment, and E&E assets. External sources of information include changes in the economic and legal environment in Guyana. In assessing impairment for E&E assets, the Company applies judgment in considering various factors that determine technical feasibility and commercial viability.

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of its long-lived assets to be held and used to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If and when facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an exploration and evaluation expenditures or the deep water port may exceed its recoverable amount, an impairment review is performed.

The equivalent combined carrying value of the CGU’s is compared against the recoverable amount of the CGU’s and any resulting impairment loss is written off to net income (loss). The recoverable amount is the greater of fair value, less costs of disposal or value-in-use. Impairments of exploration and evaluation expenditures are only reversed when there is significant evidence that the impairment has been reversed, but only to the extent of what the carrying amount would have been, had no impairment been recognized.

Contingencies

Contingent gains or liabilities are possible receipts or obligations whose existence will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events outside the Company's control, or present obligations that are not recognized because either it is not probable that an inflow or outflow of economic benefits would be required to settle the obligation or the amount cannot be measured reliably. Contingent gains or liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed and described in the notes to its unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements, including an estimate of their potential financial effect and uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow, unless the possibility of settlement is remote. In assessing loss contingencies related to any claims that may result in proceedings, the Company, with assistance from its legal counsel, evaluates the perceived merits of any such claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought.

Valuation of share based payments and warrant liability

The Black-Scholes option pricing model is used to determine the fair value for the share based payments and warrant liability and utilizes subjective assumptions such as expected price volatility and expected life of the option or warrant. Discrepancies in these input assumptions can significantly affect the fair value estimate.

3. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of management to sustain future development of the business. The property in which the Company currently has an interest is in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration, deepwater port development and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing funds available and will be required to raise additional funding. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine months ended September 30, 2023.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than of the TSXV which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) C\$50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of six months. As of September 30, 2023, and the date of these Interim Financial Statements, the Company may not be compliant with the policies of the TSXV. The impact of this violation is not known and is ultimately dependent on the discretion of the TSXV.

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which as at September 30, 2023 totaled \$64,259,182 and was comprised of share capital, reserve accounts and deficit (December 31, 2022: \$65,342,449).

4 Fair Value

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other assets, and farm in partner receivable are measured at amortized cost which approximates fair value due to their short-term nature. Trade and other payables and farm in partner advances are measured at amortized cost which also approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

Warrant liability is measured as fair value through profit and loss with Level two classification within the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level one includes quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level two includes inputs that are observable other than quoted prices included in level one.
- Level three includes inputs that are not based on observable market data.

As at September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022 the Company does not have any financial assets measured at fair value and that require classification within the fair value hierarchy.

These estimates are subject to and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

A summary of the Company's risk exposures as it relates to financial instruments are reflected below:

1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The credit risk is attributable to various financial instruments, as noted below. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at September 30, 2023 is the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other assets and farm-in partner balances.

- i. **Cash and cash equivalents:** Cash and cash equivalents are held mainly with major Canadian and American financial institutions in Canada, Guyana and the United States and therefore the risk of loss is minimal. The Company keeps cash and cash equivalents in major Guyanese banks to pay its current month activities.
- ii. **Trade receivables and other assets:** The Company is exposed to credit risk attributable to cash advances to suppliers, prepaid expenses, or credits from vendors. The Company does not believe that this risk is significant, prepaid expenses are mainly related to contracts with major vendors and will be settled through delivery of goods and services. (See Note 6)
- iii. **Farm in partner balances:** The Company is exposed to credit risk attributable to its farm in partner. The Company does not believe that this risk is significant as these are short term in nature. (See Note 9)

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (US\$’s)
For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

2) Liquidity risk

The Company’s approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities as they become due. As at September 30, 2023, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$19,636,695 (December 31, 2022: \$2,641,926). In order to meet its working capital and property exploration expenditures, the Company must secure further financing to ensure that those obligations are properly discharged (See Note 1). There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing on terms satisfactory to the Company. If additional financing is raised by the issuance of shares from the treasury of the Company, control of the Company may change and shareholders may suffer additional dilution. If adequate financing is not available, the Company may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more exploration activities or relinquish rights to certain of its interests.

3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and/or stock market movements (price risk).

1) Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate price risk due to the short-term nature of its monetary assets and liabilities. Cash not required in the short term is invested in short-term guaranteed investment certificates and in high interest saving accounts, as appropriate.

2) Currency risk

The Company's E&E activities are substantially denominated in US dollars. The Company's funds are predominantly kept in US and Canadian (“C\$”) dollars, with major Canadian and United States financial Institutions. As at September 30, 2023, the Company had approximately C\$71,000 (December 31, 2022: C\$100,000) in Canadian dollar denominated cash deposits.

Sensitivity Analysis

As at September 30, 2023, the carrying amount of the Company’s financial assets and financial liabilities exposure to foreign currency balances approximate as follows:

Account	Foreign Currency	Exposure	
		As at September 30, 2023	As at December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	C \$	\$ 71,000	\$ 100,000
Trade and other receivables	C \$	287,000	400,000
Trade and other payables	C \$	(782,000)	(500,000)
Other payables	C \$	(364,000)	–
		\$ (788,000)	\$ –

Based on management’s knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes it is reasonably possible over a one year period that a change of 10% in foreign exchange rates would increase/decrease, net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 by C\$78,800 (December 31, 2022: C\$ Nil).

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (US\$'s)
For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2023, consisted of \$8,405,530 (December 31, 2022: \$12,390,419) on deposit with major financial institutions, of which \$50,000 (December 31, 2022: \$50,000) was in short-term guaranteed investment certificates with remaining maturities on the date of purchase of less than 90 days.

6. Trade Receivables and Other Assets

The Company's trade receivables and other assets arise from harmonized sales tax ("HST") receivable, trade receivables and prepaid expenses. These are broken down as follows:

As at,	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Trade receivables	\$ 3,296	\$ 211,939
HST	34,865	45,582
Prepaid expenses	307,853	6,856,765
Total trade receivables and other assets	\$ 346,014	\$ 7,114,286

Below is an aged analysis of the Company's trade receivables:

As at,	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
1 -90 days	\$ 3,296	\$ 140,974
Over 90 days	—	70,965
Total trade receivables	\$ 3,296	\$ 211,939

At September 30, 2023, the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts receivable and therefore no allowance was recorded against these receivables. Of the trade receivable amount outstanding as at September 30, 2023, \$3,296 (December 31, 2022: \$140,974) relates to amounts owed from Frontera Energy Corporation ("**Frontera**").

Prepaid expenses as of September 30, 2023, includes \$0.3 million (December 31, 2022: \$6.9 million) paid in advance, mainly to suppliers as part of the services required for the Wei-1 well. During the nine months ended as of September 30, 2023, most of the prepaid expenses were capitalized and subsequently billed to the partner.

The Company holds no collateral for any receivable amounts outstanding as at September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022. The credit risk on the receivables has been further discussed in Note 4 (ii).

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (US\$'s)
For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Port (staging facility) ⁽¹⁾	Logistics Yard ⁽¹⁾	Vehicles, office furniture and fixtures	Computer, software & equipment	Total
Cost					
As at December 31, 2022	\$ 17,098,708	\$ 707,230	\$ 453,443	\$ 539,637	\$ 18,799,018
Additions	1,901,233	—	21,663	—	1,922,896
Disposal	—	(34)	(24,530)	—	(24,564)
As at September 30, 2023	\$ 18,999,941	\$ 707,196	\$ 450,576	\$ 539,637	\$ 20,697,350
Accumulated amortization					
As at December 31, 2022	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 230,902	\$ 539,637	\$ 770,539
Amortization ⁽²⁾	—	—	23,893	—	23,893
Disposal	—	—	(23,968)	—	(23,968)
As at September 30, 2023	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 230,827	\$ 539,637	\$ 770,464
Net book value					
As at December 31, 2022	\$ 17,098,708	\$ 707,230	\$ 222,541	\$ —	\$ 18,028,479
As at September 30, 2023	\$ 18,999,941	\$ 707,196	\$ 219,749	\$ —	\$ 19,926,886

Notes: (1) No amortization has been recorded on these assets as they are still under construction.

(2) Amortization has been recorded within general and administrative expense in the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

The lands upon which the port project is located are subject to an industrial lease of state land with the Commissioner of Lands and Surveys in Guyana. The term of the lease is for a period of 50 years commencing in 2010 with an option to renew for an additional 50 years. This land is subject to annual rental commitments relating to this lease.

As part of the COR addendum III on the Petroleum Agreement (“PA”) on Corentyne, the Company reduced its 55 acres lease on the Port staging facility to 30 acres. See also Note 8.

8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	Corentyne
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 49,955,896
Additions	14,279,095
Balance, September 30, 2023	\$ 64,234,991

As at September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the expenditures capitalized above include costs for license acquisitions and maintenance of licences, general exploration, geological and geophysical consulting, surveys, 3D-seismic acquisition, processing and interpretation, drill planning and well exploration costs.

The Company holds an approximately 32% participating interest in the Corentyne block with Frontera holding approximately 68% participating interest. The participating interest of the partners will be adjusted when the total cost of the Wei-1 well is finalized according to the 2023 JOA Amendment.

During the first quarter of 2023 the Company received acknowledgement on the surrender of the Berbice block and Demerara block. Both blocks were impaired in previous periods and no impairment was

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (US\$'s)
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recorded during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2023 (three and nine months periods ended September 30, 2022: \$100,000 and \$163,406, respectively).

Farm-in agreement

2022 Joint Operating Agreement Amendment (the “2022 JOA Amendment”)

On July 21, 2022, CGX and Frontera entered into an agreement (the “**2022 JOA Amendment**”) to amend the joint operation agreement (“**JOA**”). The JOA Amendment transferred 29.73% of its participating interest in the Corentyne block to Frontera in exchange for Frontera funding the joint venture's costs associated with the Wei-1 exploration well for up to \$130.0 million and up to an additional \$28.8 million of certain Kawa-1 exploration well costs, Wei-1 pre-drill costs, and other costs.

In addition, CGX assigned an additional 4.94% of its participating interest in the Corentyne block to Frontera as consideration for the repayment of the outstanding principal amounts under (i) \$19.0 million convertible loan dated May 28, 2021, as amended, and (ii) \$35.0 million convertible loan dated March 10, 2022, as amended, and a cash payment of \$3.8 million. CGX retains a 32.00% participating interest in the Corentyne block and Frontera retains a 68.00% participating interest in the Corentyne block.

2023 Joint Operating Agreement Amendment (the “2023 JOA Amendment”)

On August 9, 2023, the Joint Venture has entered into an agreement to amend the JOA originally signed on January 30, 2019 and subsequently amended on July 21, 2022 (the “**2023 JOA Amendment**”), whereby Frontera will effectively be farming into the Corentyne block to cover unexpected additional costs of the Wei-1 well.

As part of the 2023 JOA Amendment, the Company will transfer up to 4.7% of its participating interest in the Corentyne block to Frontera in exchange for Frontera funding CGX's additional expected outstanding share of the Joint Venture's costs associated with the Wei-1 well for up to approximately \$16.5 million. As a result of this agreement, if the maximum amount is transferred by CGX, the Company will have a 27.3% participating interest and Frontera will have a 72.7% participating interest in the Corentyne block.

The JOA does not meet the definition of a joint venture under IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (“**IFRS 11**”) and has thus been accounted for as joint operations in accordance with IFRS 11. The JOA does not have any assets or liabilities aside from the exploration and evaluation expenditures asset.

Corentyne Petroleum Agreements (“Corentyne PA”) Commitment, Guyana

The Company through its wholly owned subsidiary CGX Resources Inc. (“**CRI**”), has held a Corentyne PA since June 24, 1998. On November 27, 2012, the Company was issued a new PA and PPL offshore Guyana.

The Company was issued three addendums, (i) COR Addendum I on November 27, 2012 PA, under the terms of the addendum, the Company's work commitments were modified and the Company relinquished 25% of the original contract area block, (ii) COR Addendum II in 2019 where the Company's work commitments were modified, and (iii) the Company received the COR Addendum III in 2020, modifying the Company's work commitments and the acres lease reduction on the Port staging facility.

In 2020, the Company submitted its proposed 25% acreage relinquishment as required by the Corentyne PA to the Ministry of Natural Resources (“**MNR**”) and the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (“**GGMC**”) and is now awaiting the agreement of these agencies on the acceptance of the proposed

relinquishment and final instruments to formally move into the second renewal period of the Corentyne PA. If a discovery is made, the Company has the right to apply to the Minister for a PPL with respect to that portion of the contract area having a significant discovery.

On January 23, 2023, the Joint Venture announced that the Government of Guyana approved an Appraisal Plan (“AAP”) for the northern section of the Corentyne block which commenced with the Wei-1 well. Following completion of Wei-1 drilling operations and upon detailed analysis of the results, the Joint Venture may consider future wells per its appraisal program to evaluate possible development feasibility in the Kawa-1 discovery area and throughout the northern section of the Corentyne block. Any future drilling is contingent on positive results at Wei-1 well and the Joint Venture has no further drilling obligations beyond the Wei-1 well. The appraisal program was approved for a period of 24 months from June 29, 2022 to June 28, 2024.

After commercial production begins, the Company is allowed to recover contract costs as defined in the Corentyne PA from “cost oil” produced and sold from the contract area and limited in any month to an amount which equals seventy-five percent (75%) of the total production from the contract area for such month excluding any hydrocarbon used in petroleum operations or which is lost. The Company’s share of the remaining production or “profit oil” is 47%.

To the extent that in any month recoverable contract costs exceed the value of cost hydrocarbons, the unrecoverable amount shall be carried forward and shall be recoverable in the immediately succeeding month, and to the extent not then recovered, in the subsequent month or months.

The Company has \$155.0 million of recoverable contract costs brought forward from the original Corentyne licence. This cost can be recovered against any future commercial production.

Annual rental fees of \$0.1 million and training fees of \$0.1 million are required to be paid under the PA.

Berbice and Demerara Blocks Relinquishment’s Complete

On February 3, 2023 and February 27, 2023, the Company and the Joint Venture completed the process of relinquishing the Berbice and Demerara blocks, respectively, through mutual termination agreements with the Government of Guyana.

9. Related Party Transactions and Compensation of Key Management

Under IFRS, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to “control” (financially or by share capital) the other party or have significant influence (management) on the other party in making financial, commercial and operational decisions.

Frontera

As at September 30, 2023 Frontera held approximately 76.05% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares of CGX on an undiluted basis and has the voting power to influence the outcome of all corporate transactions. Frontera consolidates the financials statements of the Company and is listed and publicly traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol “FEC”.

Convertible Loans

On May 28, 2021, the Company entered into a secured convertible bridge loan agreement (the “**2021 Convertible Loan**”) with Frontera in the aggregate principal amount of \$19.0 million. Interest payable on the principal amount outstanding will accrue at a rate of 9.7% per annum payable monthly in cash, with interest on overdue interest. The 2021 Convertible Loan was classified as a liability, with the

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exception of the portion relating to the conversion feature, resulting in the carrying value of the 2021 Convertible Loan being less than face value. The discount was accreted over the term of the 2021 Convertible Loan utilizing the effective interest rate method at a 15% discount rate. During the nine months period ended September 30, 2023 the Company paid interest of \$Nil (Nine months period ended September 30, 2022: \$1,019,963). The 2021 Convertible Loan was settled during the fourth quarter of 2022 as part of the 2022 JOA Amendment (For further information see note 9 of the 2022 Annual Financial Statements).

On April 8, 2022, the Company completed a financing agreement for a \$35.0 million loan (the “**2022 Convertible Loan**”) with Frontera; to finance part of its share of costs related to the Corentyne block, the Berbice Deepwater Port and other budgeted costs as agreed to with Frontera. The 2022 Convertible Loan was fully drawn on April 13, 2022. Interest payable on the principal amount outstanding shall accrue at a rate of 9.7% per annum, with interest on overdue interest. During the nine months period ended September 30, 2023 the Company paid interest of \$Nil (Nine months period ended September 30, 2022: \$920,834). The 2022 Convertible Loan was settled during the fourth quarter of 2022 as part of the 2022 JOA Amendment (For further information see note 9 of the 2022 Annual Financial Statements).

Farm-in partner cash call balances

Under the JOA, the Company is the operator of the Corentyne licence. As operator, the Company makes cash calls from its Joint Venture partner to pay for future licence expenditures. As at September 30, 2023, Joint Venture partner has a balance of \$2,148,711 payable (December 31, 2022: \$5,518,818 receivable) related to capital expenditures on the Corentyne licence.

In addition, as operator of the Corentyne licence, the Company receives a fee from its Joint Venture partner to reimburse its indirect costs related to operating the licence. This fee is based on total expenditures under the JOA. During the nine months period ended September 30, 2023, the Company recorded fees from its Joint Venture partner of \$1,899,087 (2022: \$176,764).

As of September 30, 2023, the Company has accounts receivable from its Joint Venture partner of \$Nil related to its portion of the University program funding, and other operational costs (December 31, 2022: \$140,974).

Other related party transactions

On November 22, 2022, the Company entered into a contract with Gaico Construction and General Services Inc. (“**Gaico**”), Gaico was contracted through a bid to construct the Company's access trestle and wharf as well as to perform required dredging operations for Port Operations, the contract price is \$2.2 million. Gaico is controlled by a family member of the Executive Chairman and Executive Director of the Company. The transaction is in the normal course of operations. During the nine months period ended September 30, 2023, the Company paid \$1.9 million as part of the contract. The payments were recorded as Property, plant and equipment in the Interim Financial Statements.

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Key Management Personnel

Key management includes the Company's directors, officers and any employees with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity, directly or indirectly. Compensation awarded to key management included:

Nine months period ended September 30,	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 2,569,414	\$ 2,593,152
Share based (recovery) expense	(143,000)	414,000
Total compensation paid to key management	\$ 2,426,414	\$ 3,007,152

During the nine months period ended September 30, 2023, key management personnel exercised 1,400,000 (year ended December 31, 2022: Nil) stock options at a weighted average exercise price of C\$0.20 (\$0.15) (year ended December 31, 2022: \$Nil). The weighted average trading price on date of exercise for the stock options exercised during the nine months period ended September 30, 2023 was C\$1.28 (\$0.96) (year ended December 31, 2022: \$Nil).

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2023, the Company, as per approvals by the Board of Directors of the Company, recorded incentive remuneration of \$894,000 (2022 - \$Nil) for services related to the years 2020 - 2022. Of this amount, approximately \$414,000 will be paid in three annual installments of \$138,000 in August of 2024, 2025, and 2026, respectively. Included as Other Payables non-current liabilities is \$266,000 (December 31, 2022: \$Nil). These amounts are ranked as senior obligations.

As of September 30, 2023, key management outstanding compensation included in trade and other payables is \$338,000 (December 31, 2022: \$560,000). These amounts are unsecured, non-interest-bearing, and due upon demand.

10. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for trade purchases relating to exploration activities and amounts payable for operating and financing activities. The usual credit period taken for trade purchases is between 30 to 90 days. The following is an aged analysis of the trade and other payables:

As at,	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Less than one month, accruals	\$ 7,546,696	\$ 11,257,602
One month to three months	2,286,272	826,962
Over three months ⁽¹⁾	16,406,560	15,580,885
Total trade and other payables	\$ 26,239,528	\$ 27,665,449

(1) Includes approximately \$15.8 million provision related to the Prospector claim, refer to Note 14 Contingencies.

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11. Capital Stock

Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. Changes in the issued and outstanding common shares are as follows:

As at,	Number of Shares	\$
Balance at December 31, 2022	334,509,000	\$ 356,041,589
Shares issued on exercise of options	4,040,000	1,156,852
Transfer of contributed surplus on exercise of options	—	965,000
Balance at September 30, 2023	338,549,000	\$ 358,163,441

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average trading price on date of exercise for the stock options exercised during the nine months period ended September 30, 2023 was C\$1.28 (\$0.96) (year ended December 31, 2022: \$Nil).

Common share purchase warrants

The exercise price and expiry date of the warrants outstanding at September 30, 2023 are as follows:

Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
1,173,774	\$1.51	October 28, 2026

There are no changes in the number of common share purchase warrants outstanding for the nine months period ended September 30, 2023.

Options

The Company established a share option plan to provide additional incentive to its directors, officers, employees and consultants for their efforts on behalf of the Company in the conduct of its affairs. The maximum number of Common Shares reserved for issuance under the share option plan comprising part of the share incentive plan may not exceed 10% of the number of Common Shares outstanding. Under the terms of the plan, all options vest immediately, unless otherwise specified. All options granted under the plan expire no later than the tenth anniversary of the grant date. As at September 30, 2023, the Company had 22,113,901 (December 31, 2022: 17,259,900) options available for issuance under the plan. Changes in the number of stock options outstanding are as follows:

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For the Period/ Year ended	September 30, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	No. of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	No. of Options
Outstanding at beginning of period/year	C\$0.59	16,191,000	C\$0.59	16,191,000
Transactions during the period/year:				
Granted	\$1.49	800,000	—	—
Exercised	\$0.38	(4,040,000)	—	—
Expired or retracted	\$1.41	(1,210,001)	—	—
Outstanding at end of period/year	\$0.63	11,740,999	C\$0.59	16,191,000
Exercisable at end of period/year	\$0.60	11,207,665	C\$0.52	14,991,000

The following table provides additional outstanding stock option information as at September 30, 2023:

Exercise Price	No. of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	No. of Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
C\$ 0.46	7,841,000	1.18	0.46	7,841,000	0.46
C\$ 0.710 - 0.82	2,500,000	1.77	0.75	2,500,000	0.75
C\$ 1.360 - 1.49	1,399,999	1.86	1.38	866,665	1.40
C\$ 0.46 - 1.49	11,740,999	1.38	0.63	11,207,665	0.60

Volatility for all option grants has been calculated using the Company's historical information.

The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during the nine months period ended September 30, 2023 was \$0.89 (December 31, 2022: \$Nil) per option issued.

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The following table summarizes the assumptions used with the Black-Scholes valuation model for the determination of the share based compensation for the stock options granted and/or vested during the nine months period ended September 30, 2023:

	Vesting of prior year issued options	January 25, 2023	March 23, 2022	Totals
Number of options granted		400,000	400,000	800,000
Exercise price		C\$1.49	C\$1.49	
Risk-free interest rate		2.88%	2.88%	
Expected life (years)		5	5	
Expected volatility		111.22%	111.22%	
Market price		C\$1.49	C\$1.49	
Expected dividends and forfeiture rate		—	—	
Vesting		1/3 immediately, 1/3 in 6 months and 1/3 in 12 months	vest 9 months from the date of grant	
Fair value of grant		\$ 357,000	\$ 357,000	\$ 714,000
Share based compensation	\$ (143,000)	\$ 238,000	\$ -	\$ 95,000

No options were granted and/or vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2022:

	Vesting of prior year issued options	Totals
Share based compensation	\$ 607,000	\$ 607,000

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12. Reserve for Share Based Payments

A summary of the changes in the Company's reserve for share based payments for the nine months period ended September 30, 2023 and year ended December 31, 2022 is set out below:

As at,	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Balance at beginning of period / year	\$ 29,869,801	\$ 28,133,000
Share based payments	95,000	911,000
Equity portion of convertible debt (note 9)	—	825,801
Value transferred on exercise of options (note 11)	(965,000)	—
Balance at end of period / year	\$ 28,999,801	\$ 29,869,801

13. Segmented Information

Operating and geographic segments

At September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company's current operations are comprised of two reporting operating segment engaged in petroleum and natural gas exploration in Guyana, and the Berbice Deep Water Port project. The Company currently has no revenues.

The following is a detailed breakdown of the Company's non-current assets by geographical location:

As at,	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Non-Current Assets		
Guyana	\$ 84,161,877	\$ 67,984,375
Total Non-Current Assets	\$ 84,161,877	\$ 67,984,375

14. Commitments and Contingencies

Contractual obligations

The Company has entered into contracts for the Corentyne block and the Berbice Deepwater Port to complete its requirement under the Corentyne PPL mainly related to the drilling of the Wei-1 well, as well as agreements for the BDWP. As of September 30, 2023, the total purchase orders issued and contracts under these agreements amount to \$2.6 million for the year 2023 and early 2024. The Company's share of these costs is approximately \$1.2 million, with the majority of the funding provided by the farm-in partner in accordance with the 2022 JOA Amendment.

Demerara Seismic agreement - Prospector

In September 2014, the Company entered into a contract with Prospector PTE. Ltd. (“**Prospector**”) to conduct a 3D seismic survey on the Company's previously 100% owned Demerara block as part of its commitments under the Demerara PA. The aggregate cost of this seismic survey was approximately \$19.0 million with \$7.0 million paid to Prospector by way of issuance of 15,534,310 Common Shares, \$2.5 million paid in cash in 2014 and the remainder of approximately \$9.5 million payable in cash twelve months after the conclusion of the seismic survey (December 2015), which is included in trade and other payables as at September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022. In accordance with the contract with Prospector, the amounts outstanding twelve months after the conclusion of the seismic survey accrued interest at a rate of 12% per annum.

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On October 3, 2016, the Company renegotiated the interest rate down from 12% per annum to 6% per annum and agreed to have Prospector complete the seismic processing of the seismic survey. In exchange, CGX agreed to be responsible under certain circumstances to Prospector for 50% of the processing costs, which were estimated to be in the region of \$1.0 million.

The processing began in late 2016 and was substantially completed in 2017 (albeit there was a dispute as to the quality – see below) and as a result, the Company has recorded a provision of \$0.6 million in trade and other payables as at September 30, 2023 (December 31, 2022: \$0.6 million).

In July 2018, Prospector filed a request for arbitration against CGX and CRI in the International Chamber of Commerce (“**ICC**”) for repayment of the debt accrued under the seismic acquisition contract (and the addendum thereto) dated September 2014 for the acquisition of 3D seismic data on the Demerara block. Prospector requested that the International Court of Arbitration of the ICC constitute the arbitral tribunal (the “**Tribunal**”) and requested that the Tribunal award to Prospector the relief of (i) the amount \$12.4 million being the amount Prospector alleged it was owed as at May 1, 2018, (ii) any interest that will have accrued from May 1, 2018 until the date of the award in the amount of 6% per annum based on the Deed of Addendum 1 (the “**Addendum**”) between CGX and Prospector dated October 3, 2016, (iii) post-award interest in the amount of 6% per annum until payment as per the Addendum, and (iv) costs and reasonable and necessary attorney’s fees incurred by Prospector in bringing the arbitration (the “**Arbitration**”). It was subsequently agreed that the Tribunal had no jurisdiction over CRI.

On January 15, 2019, Prospector and CGX agreed to a one year suspension of the Arbitration. The Tribunal indicated that the Arbitration would be stayed for 12 months from January 22, 2019 until January 22, 2020. The parties subsequently agreed to extend the suspension for a further year until January 22, 2021.

On January 23, 2021, Prospector formally gave notice of the end of the suspension and recommencement of the Arbitration. On April 23, 2021, the Company filed its Defence and Counterclaim (along with supporting factual, witness and expert evidence) in the Arbitration against Prospector at the ICC for \$26.1 million, plus interest and costs, for damages it claims to have suffered as a result of the unsatisfactory processing of the 3D seismic data.

The Arbitration hearing was conducted at the end of March 2022 in London, UK. On September 13, 2022, the International Court of Arbitration of the ICC released its Partial Final Award in the amounts of \$9.5 million and \$0.6 million in favour of Prospector and denied the Company’s counterclaim.

On November 30, 2022, the Tribunal released its Final Award, which awarded Prospector \$4.3 million in pre-award interest; post-award interest at the rate of 6% per annum (simple) on the principal sum of \$9.5 million from September 14, 2022 until payment in full of the principal sum; and \$0.8 million for its legal costs and expenses.

In October 2022, the Company initiated a challenge to the Partial Final Award. On November 15, 2022, Prospector requested that the UK High Court dismiss CGX's challenge without a hearing. On December 19, 2022, the UK High Court dismissed CGX's challenge without a hearing. On January 6, 2023, CGX applied to the UK High Court for an order setting aside the dismissal of its challenge to the Partial Final Award without a hearing. On March 3, 2023, the UK High Court dismissed CGX's application.

Prospector also brought an application against the Company to recognize and enforce the Partial Final Award and the Final Award of the International Court of Arbitration of the ICC in Ontario. The Company opposed that application. The hearing took place on March 29, 2023. On July 17, 2023, the

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Ontario Superior Court of Justice issued its decision granting Prospector's application, confirming that the Partial Final Award and the Final Award are recognized and enforceable by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice in Ontario.

As at September 30, 2023, the Company has a provision of approximately \$15.8 million for the amounts claimed by Prospector plus accrued interest, legal costs and expenses recorded within trade and other payables (December 31, 2022: \$15.2 million).

Other Contingencies

During the first quarter of 2023, the Company received an invoice for approximately \$1.9 million, to which the Company believes all obligations were settled in full as per the terms of the agreements (the "**Claim**"). The Company has rejected this Claim and has assessed that it is lower than probable that any material negative outcome will be realized as a result of the Claim. Therefore, as at September 30, 2023 no provision has been recorded in the Interim Financial Statements relating to this Claim (December 31, 2022: \$Nil).

Management Agreements

As at September 30, 2023, the Company is party to three (December 31, 2022: three) separate written management agreements with certain senior officers of the Company. The three contracts currently require a total payment of up to \$1.9 million (December 31, 2021: \$1.3 million) be made upon the occurrence of certain events such as termination and change in control.